# Vitamin-C Hand Shower

SEJONG SONAKI CORPORATION.

## u The features of SONAKI Hand shower

### u Perfect Chlorine Removal.

- *De-chlorinating agent is 100% pharmaceutical grade.*
- *Totally neutralizes chlorine and chloramine.*
- *Improves condition of skin and texture of hair.*
- *Attaches easily to any shower fixture without lowering the height.*
- *Replaceable cartridge filter life of up to 10,000 litters.*
- *Environmentally safe.*
- *Contains a nutrient which is essential for better health.*

### v Save water by 50%

- *Saves Water*
- *Saves Electricity.*
- *Saves Money.*

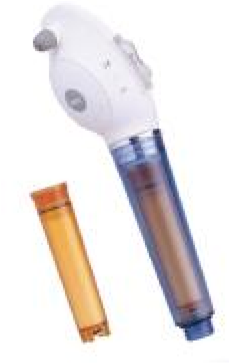
### w Negative ion. (above 20,000 ion)

- *Emits High Capacity of Far Infrared Rays.*
- *Discharge High Capacity of Negative Ion.*
- *Natural Healing Ability & Increase Immunity.*

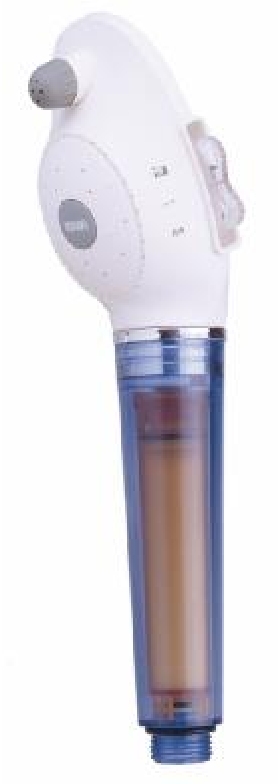
1. FULL MASSAGE

2. BIDET

3. SHOWER



## Vitamin-C Shower Head



| Parts | Material |
|---|---|
| Head Body | ABS |
| Knob | Transparent ABS |
| Head Plate | ABS |
| Flow Control Switcher | POM |
| Switch | PC |
| Bidet Outlet | NYLON |
| Net | ACETAL |
| Packing | NBR |
| O-ring | NBR |
| Ceramic | Tourmaline, Anion Ceramic |
| Ball | SUS |

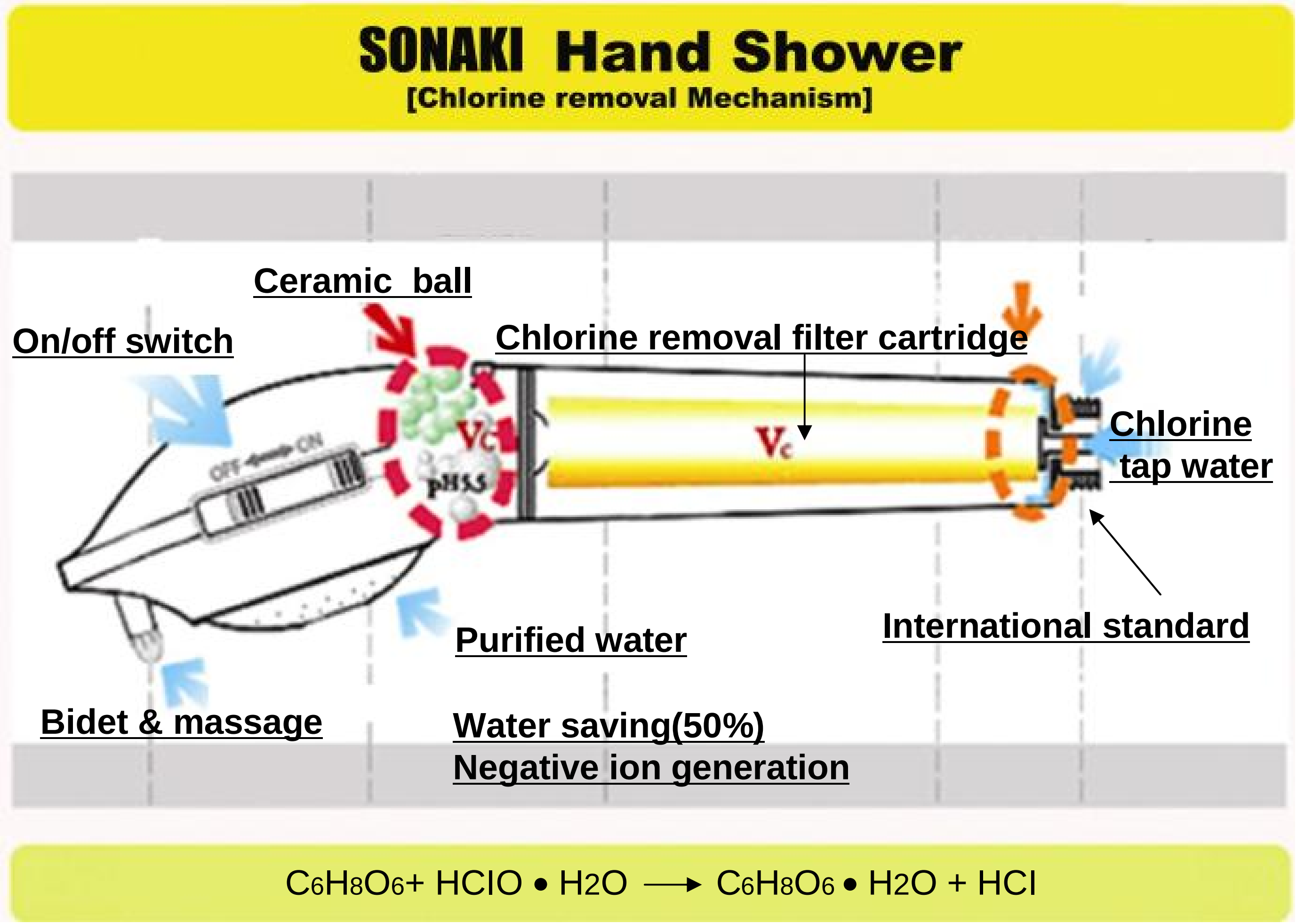
4 Size : 240x70x60(HxWxD) Weight : 223g

## Vitamin-C Shower Filter

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Filter | Vitamin-C(Ascorbic Acid) | Food Grade | 70% |
| | Chitosan | FDA | 30% |
| Case | Transparent ABS(Orange Color) | | |
| | POM(Yellow Color) | | |

4 Size : 107x31x27(HxWxD) Weight : 38g

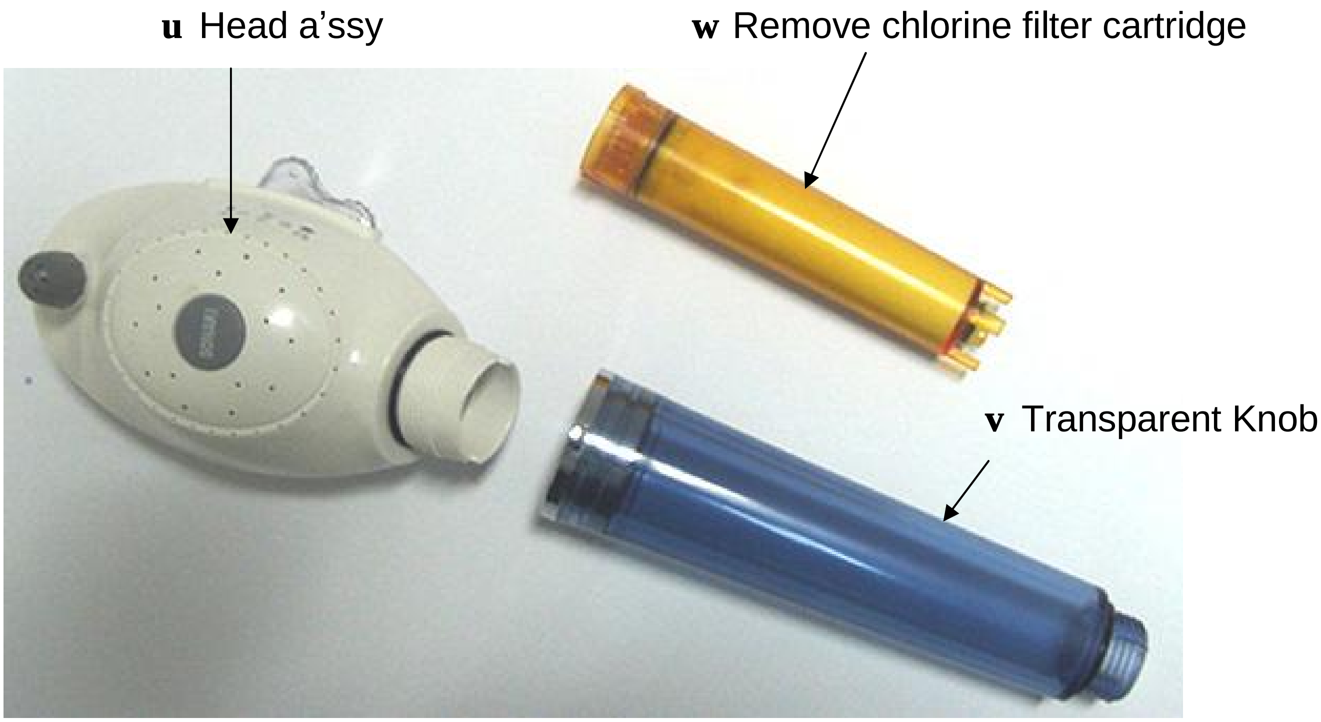
## Chlorine Removal Chemical Mechanism

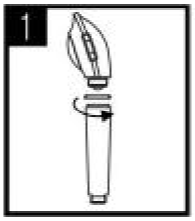


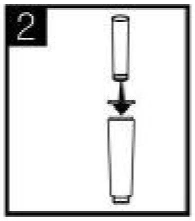
$C_6H_8O_6 + HCIO \bullet H_2O \longrightarrow C_6H_8O_6 \bullet H_2O + HCI$

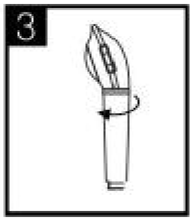
**Gets rid of chlorine in your water, and provides harmless water to your skin. In addition, it switches alkali water – this dries your skin – to weak acid-water. $C_6H_8O_6$ (Vitamin-C) + HCLO = $C_6H_8O_6$-$H_2O$+HCL (Hydrochloric Acid) Besides, it eliminates active oxygen, which often causes skin aging, therefore it effectively moisturizes and protects your skin from aging.**

## u The Assembly of SONAKI Hand shower







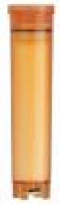


Installation

4 Turn off the shower tap. And remove your existing showerhead arms from the shower hose.
Attach SONAKI showerhead to female threaded end of the shower hose by hand tightening.
4 Insert new cartridge into Knob in the direction of an arrow.
4 Screwing Knob and cartridge into head a’ssy.

**Showerhead fittings is the international standard so that you can use anywhere.**

## u Life span of the remove chlorine filter cartridge.



**Remove chlorine filter cartridge.**

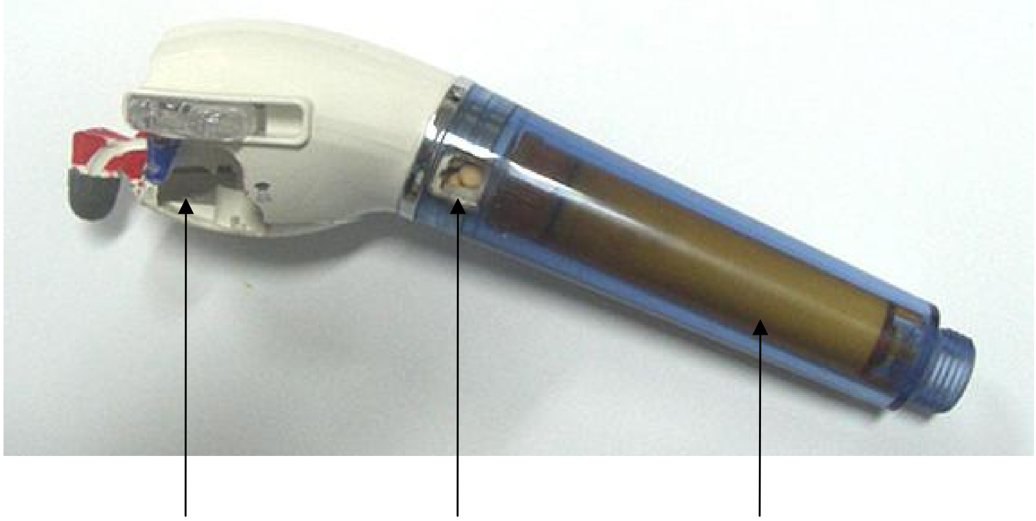
**About 10,000 litters ( The result of certified test report )**
**Cartridge life : About 1 month**

For households the following are some sample data, using *SONAKI* in a household of 4 people. It can be seen that there is a potential filtering of almost 1 month.

| **Filter Estimates** | **Households** | **Remarks** |
|---|---|---|
| **(a) Flow Rate (lit/min)** | **6** | Water saving by 50% |
| **(b) No of Family** | **4** | |
| **(c) Number of Shower/day** | **1** | |
| **(d) Duration of Shower (min)** | **10 ~ 15** | |
| **Water consumed in Showering/month (lit)** | **7,200 ~ 10,800** | 30days * a * b *c * d |

•Cartridge life is depend upon Number of shower and duration.

## u The mechanism of Water savings



## u The difference of related products

| The kinds of Fiter | Purifler | Softner | General Showerhead | **SONAKI Hand shower** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic function | Removal gem,contaminated water | Softening(change the soft water) | Only shower | **Chlorine removal<br>Water saving<br>Negative ion<br>Skin moisture** |
| Chlorine removal | ○ | X | X | ○ |
| Effiency in hot water | Bad | Not bad | Good | **Excellent** |
| Water pressure | Drop | Drop | No change | **No change** |

## u The kinds of chlorine removal filter

| **The kinds of Filter** | Carbon | Calcium Sulfate (CaSo3) | KDF | **SONAKI** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Basic function** | Chlorine removal | Chlorine removal | Chlorine removal | **Chlorine removal** |
| **Reduce Ratio(%)** | <50% | <50% | <80% | **100%** |
| **Method of removal** | Absorption | Absorption | oxidation | **oxidation** |
| **Reactoin rate** | Slow | Slow | Fast | **Instant** |
| **Effiency in hot water** | Bad | Not bad | Good | **Excellent** |
| **Ph** | - | - | - | **Weak acid** |
| **Water pressure** | Drop | Drop | Drop | **No change** |

***Vitamin-C Shower, Tab Water and Our Skin***

**Tab water is sterilized with HCLO sodium chlorine. The first chlorine is added into the water at filtration plant, in order to disinfect the water and to eliminate organic chemicals, and then second addition of chlorine is completed so as to preserve its chlorine level in the water, prior to water supply to each household. It should be maintained to keep germs and virus away from the end user. (economically efficient in relation with its effectiveness) Chlorine is a toxic chemical element of halogen family, which is used for production of oxidizer, bleaching agent, and sterilization-related goods. Chlorine in the tab water can also be reacted by a combination of organic elements to yield a combination of organic chlorine (i.e. environmental hormone) that harms our environment and health.**

*Vitamin-C Shower Head is effective for ;*

▶Atopy skin and allergy sufferers
▶infant and children
▶asthma sufferers
▶irritated-eyes after shower
▶shining your hair
▶women and children with sensitive skin
▶skin disease
▶who dyes hair often

*Reasons why general water purifying system cannot be used as shower water purifying system*

▶Tab water purifier uses carbon filter that eliminates chlorine from the tab water only under 15℃. As water temperature increases, carbon filter loses its function of chlorine elimination in between 15℃~32℃, and when water is hotter than 32℃, carbon filter cannot perform its function at all.

▶Water pressure becomes low, hence economically not efficient.

*Difference between Water Softener and Vitamin-C Shower Head*

▶ Water softener softens hard water into soft water, whereas, it does not eliminate chlorine from the tab water.

**SONAKI is the leading manufacturer of Vitamin shower filter. We are dedicated to providing our customers with the finest, healthiest, and highest quality vitamin shower filters and Vitamin de-chlorination tablets for bath. We use pharmaceutical grade Vitamin which fully neutralizes both chlorine and chloramines as de-chlorination agents in shower filters. The newest and most superior technology ever to enter the shower filter market is more environmentally conscious than traditional activated carbon, KDF or sulfur-based chemicals such as calcium (or sodium) sulfite or sulfate. Vitamin is not toxic to humans and is known to boost the immune system and improve skin and hair. This proprietary Vitamin shower filter let you enjoy chlorine-free, odorless, clean and nutrient-rich showers year around.**

## Features of the Vitamin Shower Filter

- **De-chlorinating agent is 100% pharmaceutical grade Vitamin**
- **Totally neutralizes chlorine and chloramine**
- **Improves condition of skin and texture of hair**
- **Attaches easily to any shower fixture without lowering the height**
- **Replaceable cartridge filter life of up to 10,000 litters**
- **Meets the de-chlorinating requirements of the EPA’s Clean Water Act**
- **Environmentally safe**
- **Contains a nutrient which is essential for better health**
- **100% organic**

## The Vitamin-C Shower Filter

The water we use from city water systems has been treated by chemicals such as chlorine and chloramine. By definition, "chlorine is a nonmetallic element occurring naturally as a poisonous, greenish-yellow gas with an irritating, pungent odor." The new technology used in the Vitamin-C Shower Filter astonishingly uses a vitamin as the agent to remove the harmful chlorine in the water we use to shower.

The Vitamin-C Shower Filter releases the exact amount of vitamin to neutralize all chlorine or chloramine as the water passes through the shower filter. When the water is shut off, the Vitamin-C Shower Filter stops releasing the vitamin. This economy of vitamin release increases the useful life of the Vitamin-C Shower Filter significantly. Also, the Vitamin Shower Filter works in any water temperature, any water pressure and the lifetime of the filter does not depend on the water quality. All of the benefits discussed here will become clearer as you read on.

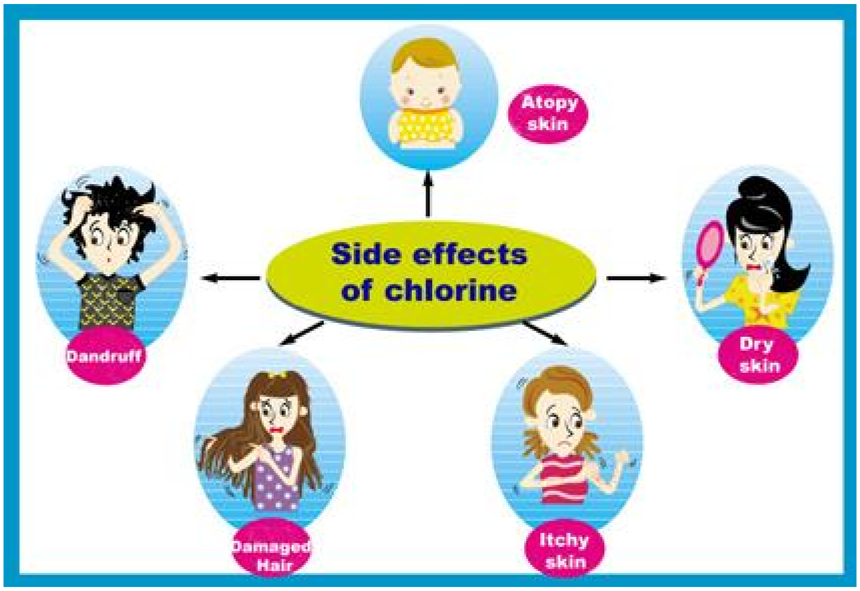
## Chlorine and Chloramine

To better appreciate the power of using a vitamin as the dechlorination agent in the Vitamin-C Shower Filter, the hazards in our water supplies must be better understood. These dangers are real and should not be overlooked or accepted by the general public.

Chlorine is universally used to chemically disinfect public water systems because of its toxic effect on harmful germs, bacteria and disease-causing organisms. As defined above, chlorine is a toxic gas. With greater exposure to toxic chlorine contained in water supplies, the potential health dangers we face become more real.

During the bathing process, the chlorine evaporates out of the water and is inhaled. This toxic gas can also spread through the house and be inhaled by others. Some reports claim that as much chlorine enters the body by inhaling steamy chlorinated shower vapors or through the open pores of the skin as that which enters the body by drinking chlorinated water during the entire day. This increased exposure to the adverse effects of chlorine by household residents can be from 6 to 100 times more than medically recommended.

Chlorine also attacks the skin and skin oils, creating a dermal drying effect. Shower water can also cause or worsen skin irritations and rashes as well as drying the skin. Showering and bathing in chlorinated water will also result in the breakage of hair shafts. Because chlorine is absorbed into the body through the skin, additional physical problems can ensue. Chlorinated water can also irritate eyes, leaving them red, itchy and burning. Inhaling the toxic steam can aggravate the sinuses and lungs. Chloramine, although a more stable compound, contains chlorine and ammonia and is also used to control bacteria in water systems. Its harmful effects cause the same dangers as pure chlorine.



## Traditional Shower Filter Technologies

Activated carbon filtration (AC) is effective in reducing certain organic chemicals and chlorine in cold water. Chlorine is attracted to and held (absorbed) into the surface of the carbon particles. However, the efficiency of absorption is quickly nullified when the water becomes warm. The lifetime of an activated carbon shower filter is very short. An activated carbon shower filter gets clogged very quickly by the dirt it is meant to stop. As soon as that happens, it immediately starts to supply dirty water.

KDF, another widely used dechlorination media, is comprised of copper and zinc. It removes free chlorine by reversing the electrochemical process that originally separated the chlorine from sodium in a brine solution. It can't, however, remove chloramines and, it's efficiency depends on water temperature, it doesn't work well in cold water.

There are several other limitations using KDF as a de-chlorinating agent. KDF shower filters are also affected by water pressure. When the water pressure is not high enough, water simply can't pass through the KDF powders. The major problem of KDF shower filters is that the lifetime of the filter depends on the quality of the water passing through it. This is truly a cath-22. When the quality of the water is bad, that's when we need a shower filter the most. The dirt a KDF filter removes from the water quickly covers the surface of the KDF that in turn makes the filter ineffective very quickly. When the quality of the water is clean, we don't need a shower filter and KDF shower filters works great and will last a lot longer.

Other shower filter manufacturers use sulfur-based compounds such as calcium sulfite or sodium sulfite (or sulfate) as de-chlorinating agents. These sulfur-based compounds can be toxic to humans. The addition of excess sulfite and sulfate chemicals to our water supplies has always been a concern.

## Advantages of Vitamin over Traditional Technologies

Vitamin C dechlorination has a lengthy history. It has been used in EPA and APHA methods for the dechlorination of lab samples. In the medical industry, it is the standard for critical applications such as dialysis, where the introduction of chlorinated water or toxic chemical would be catatrophic. Breeders of rare fish also choose this method of dechlorination. Very recently, Vitamin dechlorination is being used in the treatment of water. It fully neutralizes both chlorine and chloramines. There are several powerful arguments for using Vitamin instead of KDF, activated carbon or sulfur-based compounds as dechlorination agents. Vitamin utilizes ascorbic acid chemistry for dechlorination. It is made with an essential vitamin for humans and many animals, which is known to boost the immune system, improve skin and hair of humans. It is also the safest and least toxic of dechlorination agents. The research by US EPA found that L-Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) reacts rapidly and stoichiometrically with active chlorine and has limited interactions with disinfection byproducts. They found no interference from L-ascorbic acid or its oxidation product (dehydroascorbic acid) in mutagenicity assays of chlorinated NOM using Salmonella typhimurium TA100, with or without metabolic activation.

*Urbansky ET, Freeman DM, Rubio FJ, JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING 2 (3): 253-256 2000, United States Environmental Protection Agency(US EPA), Office of Research and Development, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Water Supply and Water Resources Division, 26 W Martin Luther King Dr, Cincinnati, OH 45268 USA.

## Q&A

What is the Vitamin-C shower filtering media?
100% Pharmaceutical Grade Vitamin-C.

How does Vitamin-C shower filter work in removing chlorine and chloramines from water?
Vitamin-C Shower Filter utilizes ascorbic acid chemistry for dechlorination. Vitamin does not hold the chlorine, it neutralizes chlorine from an element into a harmless compound.

Is there any scientific evidence that Vitamin can be used in dechlorination?
Yes. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), National Risk Management Research Laboratory demonstrated that Vitamin is safe and fast dechlorination agents.

What is the advantage of Vitamin-C?
Vitamin-C is the safest and least toxic of dechlorination media. It not only fully neutralizes both chlorine and chloramines but also provide additional nutrients for skin and hair.

Has Vitamin-C ever been used in dechlorination?
Yes. Vitamin C dechlorination has a lengthy history. It has been used in EPA and APHA methods for the dechlorination of lab samples. In the medical industry, it is the standard for critical applications such as dialysis, where the introduction of chlorinated water or toxic chemical would be catastrophic.

How do I know when I should change the replaceable cartridge ?
The Vitamin-C shower filter cartridge is transparent. You can actually see the Vitamin crystals. When all Vitamin crystals are dissolved in water, you are still able to use your Vitamin-C Shower filter for another month, but it is about the right time to order a new replaceable cartridge.

Does Vitamin-C shower filter require maintenance ?
No. Vitashower does not need any mainenance. You just need to install it and enjoy chlorine free showers.

Do I have to back flush the Vitamin-C shower filter?
Absolutly No.

How long will the Vitamin-C shower last and how many litters of water will it filter?
The life time of the Vitamin-C shower filter is about one year or 10,000 litters of water and independent on the quality of the water.

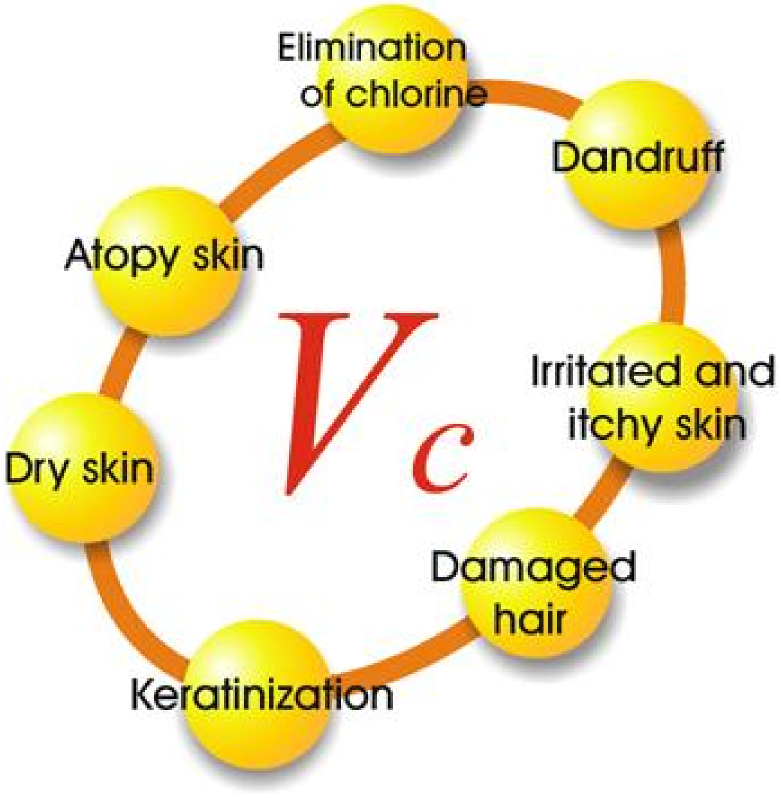
Does the Vitamin-C shower filter reduce the flow rate?
No noticeable change of flow rate is found before and after the Vitamin-C shower filter is installed.

Does the performace of Vitamin-C shower dependent on temperature or pressure of water?
No. The Vitamin-C shower filter works for any water temperature (hot or cold), any water pressure (high or low) and any quality of water as long as the ordinary shower head works.

Is the Vitamin-C shower filter easy to install?
Yes, simply screw the filter inlet onto your existing shower arm.

Is the Vitamin-C shower filter cartridge easy to replace?
Yes, simply unlock the cartridge and lock the new one.

What is the warranty of the shower head water filter?
There is a one year warranty on filter body. Ninety days on filter cartridges.



**Studies have shown that chlorine can destroy protein in the body and cause adverse effects to hair and skin. Chlorine chemically bonds with the protein in the skin and hair, making hair brittle and dry and sensitive skin itch, dry and flake. Research shows that those long, hot showers we enjoy are actually a health risk! When the chlorine found in water evaporates into the steam and is inhaled, the fumes can be 6–100 times more toxic than exposure to chlorinated drinking water.**

**Shower filters are critical in removing dangerous water contaminants such as chlorine from shower water. Hot shower mist and steam are highly unsafe as the bleaching and disinfecting agent chlorine reaches sensitive tissue deep inside our lungs. It is there where chlorine starts it most damaging effects. It also affects sensitive skin. Chlorine's disinfecting and bleaching properties are important contributor to dry skin, itchy skin, increased skin allergies.**

Everybody needs a shower filter

At one time or another, while drinking a glass of tap water or taking your morning shower, you noticed the smell of chlorine that is used to disinfect your municipal water. For chlorine to be effective against microorganisms in your water system, it must be present in sufficient quantity and it must have a sufficient amount of time to react. This reaction time is usually 30 minutes. To ensure continued protection against harmful organisms, a certain amount of chlorine must remain in the water after treatment. This remaining chlorine is known as a residual chlorine and it is what you smell in your shower or while drinking tap water.

While the chlorine in our drinking water and/or shower is effective in killing potentially deadly microorganisms, it can also be harmful in that it can damage the cells in our bodies. Chlorine can combine with natural organic compounds, such as your skin or internal organs, and reacts to form tri-halo-methanes (THMs). THMs are carcinogenic by-products of the disinfection process.

These by-products have been linked to serious health problems such as miscarriages, birth-defects, and different types of cancer.

In fact, in Chesapeake, Virginia, there was a billion dollar lawsuit, which demonstrated a link between miscarriages and tap water due to chlorination by-products.

**If Chlorine in water is harmful, why is it in our municipal water supply?**
**Why do we need it?**

**Chlorine has been used in water purification for a very long time. For most of the 20th century chlorine contributed to improved water quality by dramatically reducing water-borne illnesses. The purifying agent - chlorine - has been responsible for the delevopment of our present standard of living, because of the reduction of illnesses which caused better health and productivity.**

In countries where the water is not treated effectively the economic development of those countries has directly suffered. Sick people, stricken with stomach cramps and diarrhea, after consuming unsafe water, are not productive as they need to get well first.

However, many pathogens have become resistant to chlorine. Cryptosporidium is one such pathogen. Thanks to its size it can be filtered out with an adequately configured water filter. Developments like these make the use of chlorine questionable, but it is still the most widely used water disinfection agent in the world. The main reason: it is the cheapest way to disinfect water. But, it also has strong residual disinfection capacity . This means that chlorine is used everywhere to keep the municipal water free from any re-contamination. All means that are taken to prevent any (!) re-contamination, are positive.

**If chlorine is so beneficial to keep dangerous pathogens, such as viruses and bacteria in check in our water supply, why do we have to pay so much attention to chlorinated water?**

**Chlorine contributes to the well-being of our society, however, every person who comes in contact with it is at serious risk of suffering from it. Some of these negative effects are:**

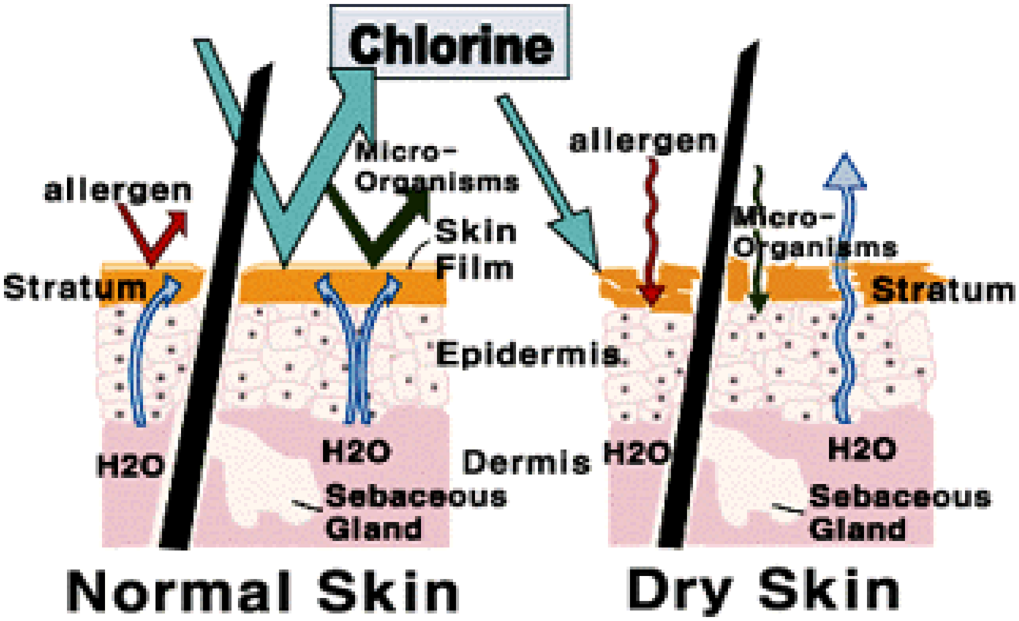
- **Dry skin , a result from the oxidation capacity of chlorine.**
- **Intensifies skin rashes and allergies.**
- **Can cause serious pain in persons with dry eyes.**
- **Creates Trihalomethanes (THMs), as side effect of keeping the water free of harmful microorganisms, such as E-Coli bacteria or Cryptsporidium. THMs are cancer causing substances.**
- **Can cause irritation and damage to sensitive tissue when taking a shower, for example to lung tissue while breathing.**
- **Chlorine bleaches. This affects person using any type of hair coloring. Over the years we have had a number of cases blond hair turned greenish, an effect caused by chlorine.**

**What is the answer?? ABANDON CHLORINE? NO! - not until alternative technologies - proven technologies are available and affordable.**

**THE ANSWER FOR ALL OF US IS CLEAR AND OBVIOUS:**
**The use of chlorine in water purification is beneficial, as long as no one comes in contact with it.**

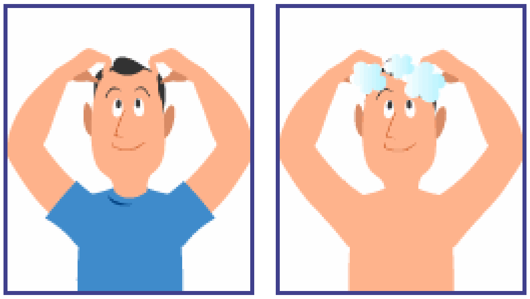
**The practical solution is to filter the water where it is used - in the shower with a good shower filter, at the sink or refrigerator with a good water filter. Using correct filtration units, no one has to worry about the dangerous effects of chlorine.**

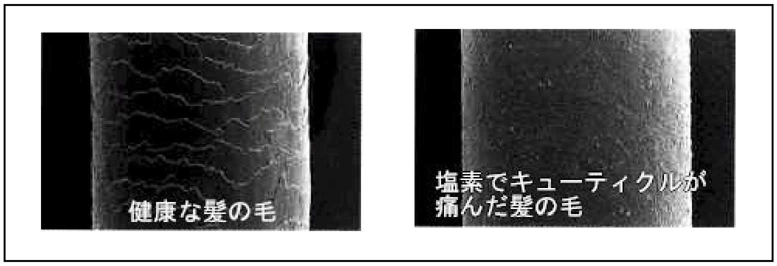
**Chlorine is a serious irritant and creates carcinogenic by-products.** Persons with sensitive skin, skin rashes, specific skin allergies, very dry skin need the most efficient shower filter to reduce their exposure to the aggressive effects of chlorine to the maximum extent possible. Chlorine dries skin out significantly faster than chlorine free water.
Many of our customers have conditions that make them highly sensitive against the presence of chlorine. Skin rashes, exzema , itching, dry skin, dry eyes are symptoms that diminish a person' s well -being. For example, dry eyes is a condition in which the body does not supply sufficient lubrication fluid to the eye. Any such person, when exposed to chlorinated shower water can suffer severely, as the chlorine dries out the eyes even more. Generally, **relief can be as easy as removing the irritant CHLORINE from the shower water.** This filter removes more chlorine than other filter. It thereby leaves sensitive skin and tissue free of irritation and severe aggravation.

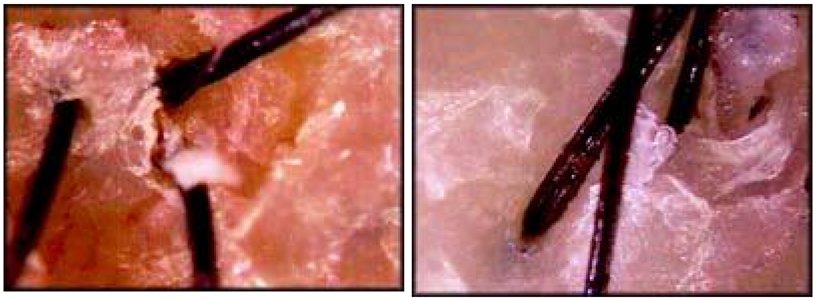


## Chlorine Influences On Our Hair

**Hair is still a part of our skin, but the major difference from our skin is that hair is not curable once it is damaged. Chlorine residue oxidizes protein and cuticle causing dull and clumsy looking hair as well as dandruff.**




健康な髪の毛
塩素でキューティクルが
痛んだ髪の毛



## Chlorine Influences On Our Skin

**Human skin is made up of protein that protects you from stimulus, irritation and evaporation, and plays other important roles. But chlorine is reacted to destroy protein, which roughens and ages your skin, and causes various troubles to your skin. It worsens atopy-skin disease particularly.**

## Articles(1)

### Ascorbic acid reduction of residual active chlorine in potable water prior to halocarboxylate determination

JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING 2 (3): 253-256 2000

**Urbansky ET**, Freeman DM, Rubio FJ
United States Environmental Protection Agency(US EPA), Office of Research and Development, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Water Supply and Water Resources Division, 26 W Martin Luther King Dr, Cincinnati, OH 45268 USA

Abstract:

In studies on the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBPs), it is necessary to scavenge residual active (oxidizing) chlorine in order to rx the chlorination byproducts (such as haloethanoates) at a point in time. Such research projects often have distinct needs from requirements for regulatory compliance monitoring. Thus, methods designed for compliance monitoring are not always directly applicable, but must be adapted. This research describes an adaptation of EPA Method 552 in which ascorbic acid treatment is shown to be a satisfactory means for reducing residual oxidizing chlorine, i.e., HOCl, ClO-, and Cl-2, prior to determining concentrations of halocarboxylates. Ascorbic acid rapidly reduces oxidizing chlorine compounds, and it has the advantage of producing inorganic halides and dehydroascorbic acid as opposed to halogenated organic molecules as byproducts. In deionized water and a sample of chlorinated tap water, systematic biases relative to strict adherence to Method 552 were precise and could be corrected for using similarly treated standards and analyte-fortified (spiked) samples. This was demonstrated for the quantitation of chloroethanoate, bromoethanoate, 2,2-dichloropropanoate (dalapon), trichloroethanoate, bromochloroethanoate, and bromodichloroethanoate when extracted, as the acids, into tert-butyl methyl ether (MTBE) and esterified with diazomethane prior to gas chromatography with electron capture detection (GC-ECD). Recoveries for chloroethanoate, bromoethanoate, dalapon, dichloroethanoate, trichloroethanoate, bromochloroethanoate, bromodichloroethanoate, dibromoethanoate, and 2-bromopropanoate at concentrations near the lower limit of detection were acceptable. Ascorbic acid reduction appears to be the best option presently available when there is a need to quench residual oxidants fast in a DBP formation study without generating other halospecies but must be implemented cautiously to ensure no untoward interactions in the matrix.

## Articles(2)

# Ascorbic acid reduction of active chlorine prior to determining Ames mutagenicity of chlorinated natural organic matter (NOM)

JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING 2 (2): 161-163 2000

Urbansky ET, Schenck KM
United States Environmental Protection Agency(US EPA), Office of Research and Development, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Water Supply and Water Resources Division, 26 W Martin Luther King Dr, Cincinnati, OH 45268 USA

Abstract:

Many potable water disinfection byproducts (DBPs) that result from the reaction of natural organic matter (NOM) with oxidizing chlorine are known or suspected to be carcinogenic and mutagenic. The Ames assay is routinely used to assess an overall level of mutagenicity for all compounds in samples from potable water supplies or laboratory studies of DBP formation. Reduction of oxidizing disinfectants is required since these compounds can kill the bacteria or react with the agar, producing chlorinated byproducts. When mutagens are collected by passing potable water through adsorbing resins, active chlorine compounds react with the resin, producing undesirable mutagenic artifacts. The bioanalytical and chemoanalytical needs of drinking water DBP studies required a suitable reductant. Many of the candidate compounds failed to meet those needs, including 2,4-hexadienoic (sorbic) acid, 2,4-pentanedione (acetylacetone), 2-butenoic (crotonic) acid, 2-butenedioic (maleic and fumaric) acids and buten-2-ol (crotyl alcohol). Candidates were rejected if they (1) reacted too slowly with active chlorine, (2) formed mutagenic byproducts, or (3) interfered in the quantitation of known chlorination DBPs. L-Ascorbic acid reacts rapidly and stoichiometrically with active chlorine and has limited interactions with halogenated DBPs. In this work, we found no interference from L-ascorbic acid or its oxidation product (dehydroascorbic acid) in mutagenicity assays of chlorinated NOM using Salmonella typhimurium TA100, with or without metabolic activation (S9). This was demonstrated for both aqueous solutions of chlorinated NOM and concentrates derived from the involatile, ether-extractable chlorinated byproducts of those solutions.

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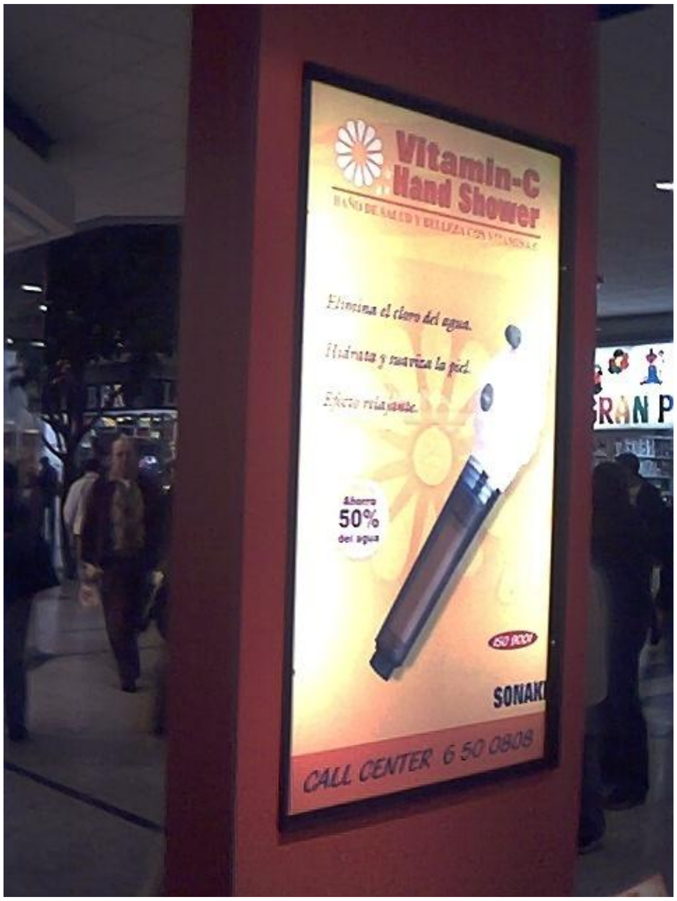
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